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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/687,363

10/15/2003

Glenn Adler

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09/05/2007

PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NORTH AMERICA CORPORATION
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & STANDARDS
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SAN JOSE, CA 95131

EXAMINER

ABDUL-ALI, OMAR R

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2178

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

09/05/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/687,363

Applicant(s)

ADLER, GLENN

Examiner

Omar Abdul-Ali

Art Unit

2178

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 October 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 11-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 11-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 15 October 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☒ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

The following action is in response to the preliminary amendment filed October 15, 2003. Claims 11-28 are pending and have been considered below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 11-13, 15, 16, 19, and 23-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sony CyberFrame PHD-A55 (hereinafter CyberFrame) as supported by the product review in TechTV (hereinafter TechTV) and the Business Wire article "Sony announces memory stick product line to advance imaging applications" (hereinafter Business Wire) dated February 18, 1999 in view of Shiota et al. (US 6,337,712).

Claim 11: Sony CyberFrame is a stand-alone monitor including an interface that receives digital image transmissions, but the device does not include a wireless communications port that wirelessly communicates with a wireless image source via a common method and protocol to receive a digital image transmitted by the wireless image source to the interface. Shiota discloses a similar system for a stand-alone monitor used as a photograph slide show projector that further discloses a monitor

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including a wireless port that wirelessly communicates with a wireless image source through infrared transmission (column 3, lines 4-9/Figure 2). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a wireless communications port that communicates with a wireless image source via a common method and protocol in CyberFrame, because including a wireless communications port in a monitor was recognized as part of the ordinary capabilities of one skilled in the art.

Though neither CyberFrame nor Shiota explicitly disclose a controller that processes and transfers the received digital image for display on a display screen of the stand-alone monitor, it is inherent that a controller has to be present to process and transfer the received digital image for display on the display screen. There necessarily must be some sort of controller/processor for moving the transferred image to the display screen.

Claim 12: CyberFrame and Shiota disclose a stand-alone monitor including an interface as in Claim 11 above, and CyberFrame further includes a user interface enabling a user to issue a command (rotate image, set up slide show, etc.) to the controller to control the receipt and display of the digital image on the display screen.

Claim 13: CyberFrame and Shiota disclose a stand-alone monitor including an interface as in Claim 11 above, and Shiota further discloses the wireless communications port communicates with the wireless image source using an infrared IR signal as the

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common method and protocol (column 3, lines 4-9). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use in infrared IR signal as the common method and protocol for communicating with a wireless image source in CyberFrame, because using an infrared IR signal was a known technique that would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill.

Claim 15: CyberFrame and Shiota disclose a stand-alone monitor including an interface as in Claim 11 above, and Shiota further discloses the wireless image source is selected from the group consisting of a digital camera, a scanner, a laptop computer, and a camcorder (column 5, lines 19-29). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to select the wireless image source from the above group in CyberFrame, because using a digital camera, scanner, laptop, or a camcorder as the wireless image source was recognized as part of the ordinary capabilities of one skilled in the art.

Claim 16: CyberFrame and Shiota disclose a stand-alone monitor including an interface as in Claim 11 above, and Shiota further discloses using a portable phone as a remote control input device for wirelessly communicating with the wireless communication port to issue a command to the controller for control of receipt and display of the digital image on the display screen (column 5, lines 29-40). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a remote control device for wirelessly communicating with a wireless

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communication port to issue a command to the controller for control of receipt and display of the digital image on the display screen in CyberFrame, because using a remote control device for wirelessly communicating with a wireless communication port was recognized as part of the ordinary capabilities of one skilled in the art.

Claim 19: CyberFrame is a stand-alone monitor used as a photograph slide show projector that comprises:

a. storage medium reader that reads a digital image stored on a storage medium (TechTV, paragraph 2);

CyberFrame receives digital image transmissions, but the device does not include a wireless communications port that wirelessly communicates with a remote control device via a common method and protocol to receive a command transmitted by the remote control device to the interface. Shiota discloses a similar system for a stand-alone monitor used as a photograph slide show projector that further discloses using a portable phone as a remote control input device for wirelessly communicating with the wireless communication port to issue a command to the controller for control of receipt and display of the digital image on the display screen. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a remote control device for wirelessly communicating with a wireless communication port to issue a command to the controller for control of receipt and display of the digital image on the display screen in CyberFrame, because using a

remote control device for wirelessly communicating with a wireless communication port was recognized as part of the ordinary capabilities of one skilled in the art.

Though neither CyberFrame nor Shiota disclose a receiver that is operable to receive the command from the wireless communications port, it is inherent that there must be a receiver to obtain commands from the wireless communications port supplied by Shiota. This is also the case with a decoder that decodes the command supplied by the receiver; there inherently has to be a decoder to process the command supplied by the receiver. Additionally, it is inherent that a controller has to be present to process and transfer the received digital image for display on the display screen. There necessarily must be some sort of controller/processor for moving the transferred image to the display screen

Claim 23: CyberFrame is a stand-alone monitor used as a photograph slide show projector that is configured to allow a user to read data from a storage medium (TechTV, paragraph 2), but CyberFrame does not explicitly disclose allowing a user to select and transfer data between a storage medium reader and a storage device for a PC, the storage medium reader medium being separate from the PC. Shiota discloses a similar system for a stand-alone monitor used as a photograph slide show projector that further discloses transferring data to the monitor using a card reader, and downloading the data to a separate user's PC (column 7, lines 53-57). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow a user to select and transfer data between a storage medium for a

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storage medium reader and a storage device for a PC, the storage medium reader being separate from a PC in CyberFrame, because transferring data between a storage medium for a storage medium reader and a storage device for a PC was recognized as part of the ordinary capabilities of one skilled in the art.

Claim 24: CyberFrame and Shiota disclose a stand-alone monitor including an interface as in Claim 23 above, and the Business Week article further discloses the capability of transferring data from a slimtop computer's storage device to the storage medium for the standalone monitor (Memory Stick) and retrieved by a user (page 3, paragraph 1).

Claim 25: CyberFrame and Shiota disclose a stand-alone monitor including an interface as in Claim 23 above, and Shiota further discloses the monitor is configured so that a data file stored on the storage medium for the monitor may be transferred to the storage device for the PC and retrieved by the user (column 7, lines 53-57). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to configure the CyberFrame stand-alone monitor so that a data file stored on the storage medium for the monitor may be transferred to the storage device for the PC and retrieved by the user, because configuring the monitor so that a data file may be transferred between storage devices was recognized as part of the ordinary capabilities of one skilled in the art.

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Claim 26: CyberFrame and Shiota disclose a stand-alone monitor including an interface as in Claim 23 above, and CyberFrame further discloses the monitor includes an interface comprising the reader and user controls (TechTV, paragraphs 3-4).

Claim 27: CyberFrame and Shiota disclose a stand-alone monitor including an interface as in Claim 23 above, and Shiota further discloses the monitor is configured so that a data file corresponding to an image may be transferred between the monitor and the PC (column 7, lines 53-57). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to configure the CyberFrame stand-alone monitor so that a data file corresponding to an image may be transferred between the monitor and the PC, because configuring the monitor so that a data file may be transferred between storage devices was recognized as part of the ordinary capabilities of one skilled in the art.

Claim 28: CyberFrame is a stand-alone monitor used as a photograph slide show projector that is configured to allow a user to read data from a storage medium, but CyberFrame does not explicitly disclose allowing transfer of data between a storage medium for a storage medium reader and a storage device separate from the monitor. Shiota discloses a similar system for a stand-alone monitor used as a photograph slide show projector that further discloses transferring data to the monitor using a card reader, and downloading the data to a separate user's PC (column 7, lines 53-57). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time

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the invention was made to allow a transfer of data between a storage medium for a storage medium reader and a storage device separate from the monitor in CyberFrame, because transferring data between a storage medium for a storage medium reader and a storage device separate from a monitor was recognized as part of the ordinary capabilities of one skilled in the art.

3. Claims 14, 17, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sony CyberFrame PHD-A55 (hereinafter CyberFrame) as supported by the product review in TechTV (hereinafter TechTV) and the Business Wire article "Sony announces memory stick product line to advance imaging applications" (hereinafter Business Wire) dated February 18, 1999 in view of Shiota et al. (US 6,337,712) and further in view of Johnson et al. (US 6,363,204).

Claim 14: CyberFrame and Shiota disclose a stand-alone monitor including an interface as in Claim 11 above, and Shiota further discloses the wireless communications port communicates with the wireless image source using an infrared IR signal as the common method and protocol, however, neither reference explicitly discloses using a radio frequency signal as the common method and protocol. Johnson discloses a similar system for a stand-alone monitor that further discloses using RF signals to communicate with peripheral devices (column 5, lines 48-56). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a radio frequency signal as the common method and protocol in a wireless

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communications port in CyberFrame, because using a RF signal as the common method and protocol in a wireless communications port was recognized as part of the ordinary capabilities of one skilled in the art.

Claim 17: CyberFrame and Shiota disclose a stand-alone monitor including an interface as in Claim 11 above, but neither reference explicitly discloses the interface is located in an enclosure separate from the stand-alone monitor and communicates with the stand alone monitor to display and manipulate an image via a cable. Johnson discloses a similar system for a stand-alone monitor that further discloses using separate consumer/home electronic units as video sources to a monitor, and the electronic units are connected to the monitor using a cable (Figure 3/Column 7, lines 24-26). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to enclose the interface separate from the stand-alone monitor in CyberFrame, because enclosing the interface separate from the stand alone monitor and using a cable for communication between the devices was recognized as part of the ordinary capabilities of one skilled in the art.

Claim 18: CyberFrame, Shiota, and Johnson disclose a stand-alone monitor including an interface as in Claim 17 above, and Johnson further discloses the interface also communicates with a PC via a second cable, said interface being operative to forward a video from the PC to the monitor in a PC mode and to forward the video signal from the interface to the monitor in an interface mode (column 8, lines 1-11). Therefore, it would

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have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow the interface in CyberFrame to communicate with a PC via a second cable, because allowing an interface to communicate with a PC via a cable was recognized as part of the ordinary capabilities of one skilled in the art.

4. Claims 20 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sony CyberFrame PHD-A55 (hereinafter CyberFrame) as supported by the product review in TechTV (hereinafter TechTV) and the Business Wire article "Sony announces memory stick product line to advance imaging applications" (hereinafter Business Wire) dated February 18, 1999 in view of Johnson et al. (US 6,363,204).

Claim 20: CyberFrame is a stand-alone monitor used as a photograph slide show projector that comprises:

a. an interface including a reader for a storage medium (TechTV, paragraph 2);

CyberFrame inherently possesses a controller for enabling the monitor to display an image stored on the storage medium (see Claim 11), but CyberFrame does not explicitly disclose enabling the monitor to display an image corresponding to a video signal from a PC. Johnson discloses a similar system for a stand-alone monitor that further discloses displaying images corresponding to a video signal from a PC (column 8, lines 1-11). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to enable the CyberFrame monitor to display an image corresponding to a video signal from a PC, because displaying an image

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corresponding to a video signal was recognized as part of the ordinary capabilities of one skilled in the art.

Claim 21: CyberFrame and Johnson disclose a stand-alone monitor used as a photograph slide show projector as in Claim 20 above, and Johnson further discloses the monitor can automatically switch from one display mode to a PC display mode (column 8, lines 1-31). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow the CyberFrame monitor to automatically switch from an interface mode to a PC video signal display mode, because automatically switching modes was recognized as part of the ordinary capabilities of one skilled in the art.

5. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sony CyberFrame PHD-A55 (hereinafter CyberFrame) as supported by the product review in TechTV (hereinafter TechTV) and the Business Wire article "Sony announces memory stick product line to advance imaging applications" (hereinafter Business Wire) dated February 18, 1999 in view of Johnson et al. (US 6,363,204) and further in view of Shiota et al. (US 6,337,712).

Claim 22: CyberFrame and Johnson disclose a stand-alone monitor used as a photograph slide show projector as in Claim 20 above, and Johnson further discloses activation of separate interfaces (column 8, lines 11-30). However, neither reference

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explicitly discloses the monitor is configured to allow transfer of data between a storage-medium for the storage medium reader and a storage device for a PC. Shiota discloses a similar system for a stand-alone monitor used as a photograph slide show projector that further discloses transferring data to the monitor using a card reader, and downloading the data to a separate user's PC (column 7, lines 53-57). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to configure the CyberFrame monitor to allow transfer of data between a storage medium for the storage medium reader and a storage device for a PC, because transferring data between a storage medium for a storage medium reader and a storage device for a PC was recognized as part of the ordinary capabilities of one skilled in the art.

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- a. Yeh (US 5,528,758);
- b. Sinclair et al. (US 6,177,946);
- c. Imura (US 6,513,719);
- d. Jones et al. (US 6,438,638);

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Omar Abdul-Ali whose telephone number is 571-270-

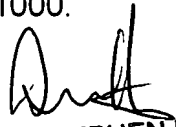
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1694. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri(Alternate Fridays Off) 8:30 - 6:00 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on 571-272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

OAA
8/25/2007


STEPHEN HONG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER